

Claims

1. A pulverulent building material composition having a delayed action, comprising
 - a) a reactive support material and
 - b) a liquid polymer compound applied to the support material.
2. The composition as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the support material comprises a hydraulic or latently hydraulic binder selected from the group consisting of Portland cement, ground Portland cement clinkers, high-alumina cements, calcium sulfoaluminates, sodium aluminate, $\text{CaSO}_4 \times n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (where $n = 0-1.5$) and CaO .
3. The composition as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the support material is an inorganic additive selected from the group consisting of $\text{CaSO}_4 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, aluminum compounds such as $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ and aluminum powder, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ and peroxides.
4. The composition as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that organic compounds selected from the group consisting of calcium formate, tartaric acid and its salts or its mixed salts, citric acid and its salts or its mixed salts, triethanolamine hydrochloride, tris(hydroxymethyl) aminomethane and hydrazides are used as support material.
5. The composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the polymer compound is at least one representative from the group consisting of polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl acetates, polymers based on AMPS, modified or

- 16 -

unmodified biopolymers such as xanthans, carrageenins, cellulose ethers and starch ethers, silanes, polyethylene glycols and waxes.

6. The composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the support material has a mean particle size of from 0.001 μm to 1 cm.
7. The use of the composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 for the controlled curing over time of hydratable building material mixtures.
8. The use of the composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 for the controlled "internal drying" over time of building materials based on aqueous dispersions.
9. The use as claimed in claim 7 or 8, characterized in that the controlled curing is achieved by means of the detachment of the polymer compound from the support material, in particular by mechanical action and/or by action of a solvent and preferably by means of water.
10. The use according to any of claims 7 to 9, characterized in that the detachment is aided by addition of an activator before, during and/or after mixing of the building material mixture with water.
11. The use as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the activator used is at least one representative from the group consisting of borates, preferably in an amount of from 0.01 to 50% by weight, based on the amount of support material.
12. The use as claimed in claim 10 or 11,

- 17 -

characterized in that the activator is added in liquid form, as powder or on a support material.

13. The use as claimed in any of claims 7 to 12 in building material mixtures comprising binders, preferably in the form of Portland cement, ground Portland cement clinkers, high-alumina cements, lime, CaSO_4 in different and adjustable stages of hydration, water glass, (activatable) slags such as slag sands and fly ashes, calcium sulfoaluminates and/or phosphate cements, and also aggregates and additives.